

Robert F. Wallcut, General Agent

17 P. M.—\$2 50 per annum, in advance.

17 All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (POST PAID), to the General Agent.

17 Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN dollars, if payment be made in advance.

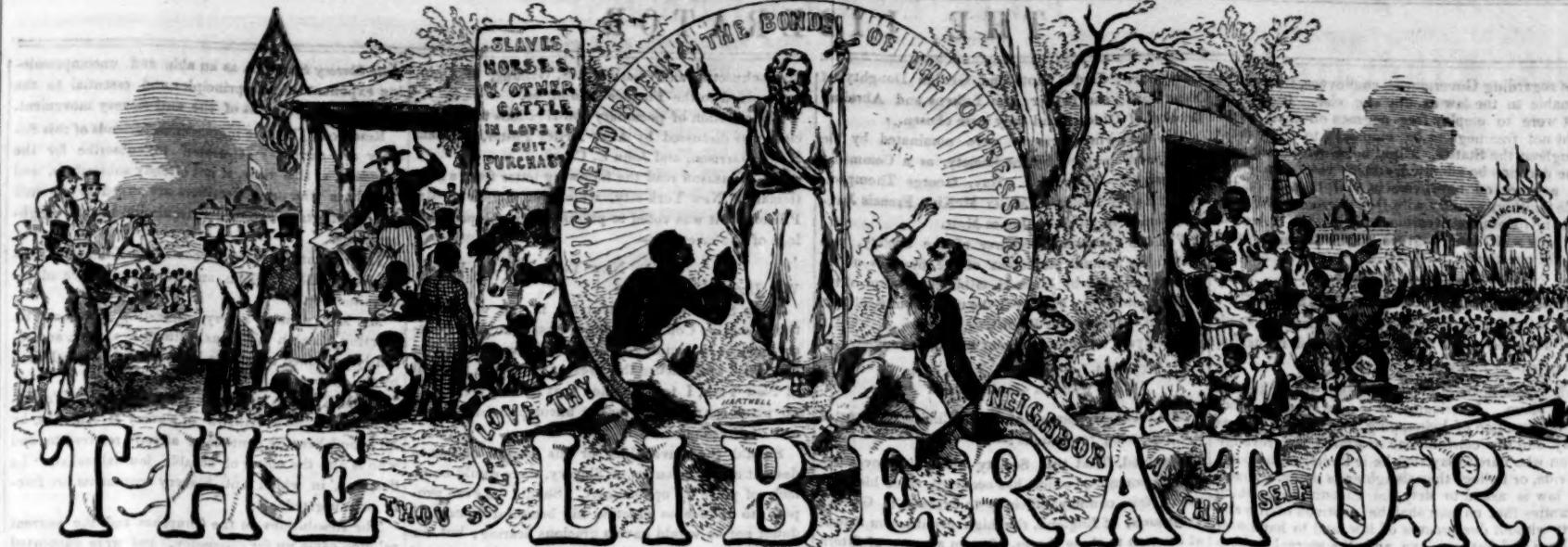
17 Advertisements making less than a square inch three times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00.

17 The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Financial Committee.—FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS PARKER, EDWARD QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, GUY LOHRS, and WENDELL PHILLIPS. (This Committee is responsible for the financial economy of the paper—not for any of its debts.)

W. M. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI. NO. 20.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1851.

J. B. YERRINGTON & SON, PRINTERS.

Refuge of Oppression.

From the Boston Courier.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

The unhappy misunderstanding between the people of the North and those of the South, which has given rise to bitter animosity in some of the Southern States, is a circumstance which forces itself on our notice at every moment.

The late unfortunate occurrence in this city has produced, as we have seen, and predicted at the time, a great amount of alarm and resentment among our fellow-citizens; and a friendly feeling toward the North depended upon a careful observation, by us of all the obligations connected with the compromise measures.

The result of this agitation in Boston, appeared to establish the fact, that the law would not be executed

so, and the exasperation at the South—although

from a total misconception of the character

of people, and an utterly erroneous judgment as

to their loyalty to the Constitution, to their federal

affection, and the laws of the Federal government—

—as it is natural. The government has been a bad

and ungrateful, but by no means so bad as it is represented at the South. It is not true, as many per-

son in that part of the Union believe, that the people of Boston or Massachusetts will shrink in any

case from the duty imposed upon them as Ameri-

cans. It is not true that they will permit the

laws of the United States to be resisted. A sud-

den and unexpected deed of violence, perpetrated by a small number of desperate political agitators, must not make the condemnation of

such a community, who are ready to stand by the

laws at the extremity, and vindicate their charac-

ter as law-abiding people.

We have a few comments to make on some of the

emotions of anger which the recent occurrence

has excited at the South.

Here follows an extract from the Savannah Repub-

lican, which the readers of the Liberator have seen.)

We find the above floating through the newspapers, and although we do not enjoy the honor of ex-claiming with the Savannah Republican, we cannot let bygones be bygones.

The high price of cotton, and the general prosper-ity of the South, have made them lavish in their expenditures, and liberal in their enterprises and im- provements. This is indicated by the fact that our banks command for their checks on the North 1-1 per cent. premium, when, for two years past, the rate has been par. A damper is now, however, near at hand, to this expansion, and to the free expenditure of our people. The late fall in the price of cotton, of two cents in two weeks, will operate disastrously upon many, affect exchanges, and change expansion to retrenchment.

An immense crop is now about to be planted, and if we should be blessed with a good season, a large product and low prices must ensue. This will lead our people to keep out of debt, re-strict their expenses, and curtail trade and intercourse with the North, and added to the growing estrange- ment of feeling, keep them more at home.

Let us hope, however, that fanaticism will run it- self out ere long, lest free conscientious, free talk, and "the higher law," become nuisances, and people fall into the other extreme.

Since the above remarks in allusion to Mr. Carew were in type, we have learned, with much regret, that this gentleman has already left Boston on his journey home. It is unfortunate that he was not induced to prolong his stay among us, as no adequate or correct notion of the general sentiment and opinion prevalent here upon the interesting subjects above mentioned, can be obtained by a mere dying visit.

From the Richmond Whig.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR.

We noticed briefly, in yesterday's paper, the fact

that Mr. Charles Sumner had been elected as a Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

We know not how to express the humili- ation we feel at this disgraceful result. For if there be one man who, more than others, has sounded all the depths of disgrace, whose name will go down to the future, if indeed it go down at all, as the synonyme of political debasement,—whose

talent, like that of Seward, has been exhibited only in the vilest casuistry, that man is Charles Sumner.

He has not, indeed, been very prominently before the public, until within a year past, since the Fugitive Slave Law has thrown Boston into a state of continued excitement. But on every occasion when it has been attempted to enforce that law, wherever the agitator thought he could render an acceptable service to his master, the devil, he has been first among the foremost, even beyond that hierarchy of the pit, the Rev. Theodore Parker himself.

The first effort by which Mr. Sumner made himself conspicuous was a Fourth of July oration, wherein he sang the delights of universal peace, and would fain persuade mankind how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in amity. War was, with Mr. Sumner, to become an obsolete idea, men were to make their swords ploughshares, and their spears pruning-hooks, and the halcyon would brood over the seas of both hemispheres. All this pretty philanthropy was prettily tricked out in a garb of polite letters—the new doctrine came forth in the smooth periods and fluent paragraphs of Harvard University, and forthwith Mr. Charles Sumner was looked upon, not only as a bold messenger of good-will to men, but as the most learned of Fourth-of-July speech-makers. Mr. Charles Sumner has since got bravely over his soft and benevolent feelings, and has learned to hold the language of denunciation as readily as any of your apostles of war. Witness the following peaceful extract from a calm and temperate harangue, before a Free Soil Mass. Meeting, held in Boston, on October last:

"In Massachusetts he (the slave-owner) shall not come. * * * The contempt, the indignation, the abhorrence of the community, shall be our weapons of offence. Wherever he moves he shall find no house to receive him—no table spread to nourish him—no welcome to cheer him—the dismal lot of the Roman exile is his. He shall be a wanderer without roof, fire, or water. Men shall point at him in the streets, and along the highways. The cities, towns, and villages shall refuse to receive the monster, they shall vomit him forth, never again to disturb the repose of our community."

The following letter has just come to hand from a man who has been for some years a resident at the South. The author has many opportunities of knowing the information which he has imparted respecting it. We trust that a cooler judgment of the facts will make it clear to our readers

that Massachusetts will stand by the Constitution, and the laws as firm as any State in the Constitution.

SAVANNAH, March 1, 1851.

"The late transgression of law and order by the negroes, and negroes of your city, has, as you

will perceive, created a strong feeling against your

city; we might rather say, we feel enraged

people and against your State, at the South. It is useless to tell us that it is not sustained by a majority of your citizens, because the triumph of the mob and the entire lack of opposition to it, tells its own story to those who do not know the truth in its fullness, as I do. The worst of it is, the sectional feelings created, and the alienation produced between people of one nation and of one family. To give you an idea of this, I extract the following remarks from the letter of a friend in Macon:—

"What can we now say for old Boston and Massachusetts? It is no longer to be disguised or denied, a majority of the people must be rank abolitionists.

True, there are some who are not so, but they are in the minority, and even Marshal Tukey

seems to have gone with the crowd. I believe I am

as conservative and as liberal in my views as the

North, as any who hail from there, and am as much

opposed as they can be to the foolish conduct of

some of the Southern people. But I am no longer

the advocate of Massachusetts, and would about

soon see her and South Carolina kicked out of the

Union as not. They are a fittingly matched pair.

The President, I believe, is disposed to have the law

obeyed and justice administered; but how is it to be

done? In such a community as Boston, the law is

not strong enough, or the Constitution itself is not

strong enough, to control or punish transgressors.

The late proceedings there, too, are particularly un-

fortunate in their tendency to break down our Union

and build up the Disunionists, and finally the

government will fall through. I hope I may not live

to see, but when it does come, Massachusetts may truly be called the destroyer of the best government that was ever framed by any people on earth."

Such are the impressions made upon an intelligent

Georgian, and they are worth thinking of. He has

already been a friend to your city and State.

We do not wish to make any personal remarks

of the Baltimore papers, respecting the increase of

the trade between that city and the South. I sus-

pect he is misled by them. This increase is based

almost solely upon a scarcity of corn at the

South. As usual, when cotton is high, corn is neg-lected,

and this year, while less of the latter is plant-ed,

the season has been bad. The consequence is,

that corn is coming from Baltimore, and is going to

Charleston and Savannah during the last four weeks,

from Maryland and Virginia, chiefly from Baltimore.

I do not think that sectional dislikes have yet made

much diminution of trade between the North and

South, but its tendency is to do so. The South will

make some sacrifice to protect and cherish its rising

arts; but it is the social non-intercourse that is the

most to be dreaded; it is the entanglement of the

people of the two extremes of this great and glori-ous nation that should be deplored and avoided.

The high price of cotton, and the general prosper-ity of the South, have made them lavish in their

expenditures, and liberal in their enterprises and im- provements.

This is indicated by the fact that our banks com-

mand for their checks on the North 1-1 per cent.

premium, when, for two years past, the rate has been par.

A damper is now, however, near at hand, to this expan-

sion, and the exasperation at the South—although

from a total misconception of the character

of people, and an utterly erroneous judgment as

to their loyalty to the Constitution, to their federal

affection, and the laws of the Federal government—

—as it is natural. The government has been a bad

and ungrateful, but by no means so bad as it is repre-

sented at the South. It is not true, as many per-

son in that part of the Union believe, that the people of

Boston or Massachusetts will shrink in any

case from the duty imposed upon them as Ameri-

cans. It is not true that they will permit the

laws of the United States to be resisted. A sud-

den and unexpected deed of violence, perpetrated by

a small number of desperate political agitators,

must not make the condemnation of

such a community, who are ready to stand by the

laws at the extremity, and vindicate their charac-

ter as law-abiding people.

We have said above, that we feel humili-ated by

this election; we might rather say, we feel enraged

Selections.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD'S LETTER TO THE MASS. CONVENTION.

APRIL 5, 1851.

Sir—Your letter, inviting me to attend a Convention of the people of Massachusetts opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, and to communicate my opinions on that statute if I should be unable to attend the Convention, has been received.

While offering the pressure of duties here, too long deferred, as an apology for non-attendance, I pray you to assure the Committee in whose behalf you act of my profound sense of their courtesy and kindness. It would be an honor to be invited to address the people of Massachusetts on any subject; but it might well satisfy a generous ambition to be called upon to speak to that great and enlightened Commonwealth on a question of Human Rights and Civil Liberty.

I confess, Sir, that I have earnestly desired not to mingle in the popular discussions of the measures of the last Congress. The issue necessarily involves the claims of their advocates and adversaries in the public councils to the confidence of the country. Some of these advocates have entered the popular discussion from those whom they have injured, while others have endeavored, by extraordinary means, either to control discussion, or to suppress it altogether, and thus have shown themselves discredited, by prejudice or interest, for practices that impartial and candor even to seem to imply, by reiterating arguments already before the public, either of distrust of the position of those with whom I stood in Congress, or impatience for that favorable popular verdict which I believe to be near, and know to be ultimately certain.

Nevertheless, there can be no impropriety in discussing, when thus questioned, the opinions which will go out upon the question of the Fugitive Slave Law. Shall come up for review in the National Legislature. I think the act singularly wise, because it is an attempt by a purely federal government to extend the economy of slave States throughout States which repudiate slavery

From the New York Tribune.

THE DANGER OF THE FUTURE.

We believe in America and her destiny with all the confidence of a mind whose every conviction is utterly democratic. In the great drama of human development, we regard this Western Hemisphere, with its youthful energies, its rejection of effete institutions and conventionalities, its omnipotent, creative radicalism, its fusion of the races, and its growing power, as already performing a part of unspeakable importance, and as advancing toward a future of still greater magnitude and power.

But that future is clouded by a single danger, whose proportions rise ever more vague and gloomy upon the view. That danger is African Slavery. All the other dangers that men seem to see before the Republic we think little of. The danger from too rapid an expansion of democratic tendencies, we laugh at; the danger from the spirit of corruption among public men and legal bodies can and will be remedied; but slavery sets remedies at defiance and madly seeks to perpetuate itself, like a pestilential corpse, clinging forever to the living body of American Democracy.

Slavery can now have no other apology than the fact that it exists. Whatever its origin, whatever its usefulness in the lower stages of society, all men not blinded by interest, passion and prejudice, must admit that in this country it now produces nothing but evil. We have conversed with many intelligent slave-proprietors, who frankly confessed that this was their opinion, and they would rejoice at nothing more than its entire removal. Simple common sense would expect to find the same desire universal and predominant among all whom misfortune had made slaveholders.

But such is by no means the view of the slaveholding States generally. They cleave to slavery as they would to life. Kentucky flouts the venerable and affectionate wisdom of Henry Clay, warning her of the danger, and refusing to entertain any project of emanicipation. Virginia, amongst the melanocholy ones that slavery has brought upon her, reserves the approach of freedom as though it were the plague, and struggles to surround her slave aristocracy with new and more stable guarantees; the President of the South Carolina Convention declares that his State must outlast the Union or else slavery cannot last twenty years; he would have it last forever. And though we have not yet recovered from the calamities of a war made for the extension of slavery, nor from an agitation growing out of the same cause, the South swarms with men eager to invade and conquer Cuba, while others would fain set on foot a crusade to reduce the Haytians once more into bondage, and thus add to our Confederation two new tropical States, with a million and a half of slaves.

Can any folly surpass this insane desire to enslave and perpetuate an institution which, by universal confession and the testimony of all reasonable men, is so utterly pernicious? But there must be men in the Southern States who are willing to look at facts as they are, and are not afraid to reflect upon them. To them we address ourselves.

Slavery cannot be perpetuated beyond a certain period; this is taught by all history and demonstrated by the very nature of things. It may be terminated in one of two ways; either through emancipation by the masters, or through revolt on the part of the slaves. In one of these modes it must, in due time, come to an end; if peaceful emancipation is not chosen, bloody revolt is sure at last to do its work.

Look at the tendencies of things in this country—In all the middle States, the free population is gradually increasing upon the slave. In Delaware, the process is already so far advanced that the institution barely exists, and cannot remain much longer. In Maryland, there are now fewer slaves than ten years ago, though the population has increased a quarter; in Virginia, the free population has increased above an eighth, and the slave less than a sixteenth, and the case is similar with Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee. By this natural growth of population, all the middle States will, at no very distant day, be free, while the slaves will be moved into the cotton, sugar and rice territory further South. According to the present ratio of increase, it has been estimated that in fifty years the extreme Southern States will contain a vast population of slaves, far exceeding the whites who own them.

Now, does any man suppose that these dozen millions or so of slaves can be kept in subjection under such circumstances? It is folly to think it. They will then gain a vast addition to their present average of intelligence; the dangerous admixture of white blood will be infused among them in a greater proportion, and not all the troops that can be raised and brought to the field will be sufficient to subdue them. On this head read the lesson of St. Domingo. When the blacks there rose upon their masters, the proportion between the two was as 500,000 to 50,000. The whites were driven from the country with horrible cruelties, the natural revenge of a servile and oppressed race. Powerful armies were sent against these revolted slaves, millions upon millions were spent for their subjugation, but in vain. A negro State now occupies the loveliest and most fertile of the Antilles, and by a natural sentiment of jealousy, no white is permitted to become a citizen of the country.

A similar fate awaits the Southern extremity of the United States, unless the whites are wise betimes. There is no alternative between emancipation under some form and a servile revolt. Sooner or later it must come, and let those supporters of slavery who are most competent, judge whether half a century is too soon for its arrival.

Free the blacks, or in time they will terribly free themselves—such can be no safe details for me—it is unsafe to suppose it. The negroes of South Carolina and Mississippi may be docile and submissive now, but they will not be so always. That is a fatal delusion, which cannot be too soon abandoned.

The part of wisdom is to labor, not for the perpetuation of slavery, but for its removal. Its perpetuation is impossible; its removal can best be accomplished by this means. The world will, I suppose, perhaps be told that but for the abolitionists slavery would now be much nearer its end than it is. That may be a convenient reply to the facts above stated, but it does not affect their force at all. We shall be reminded of the difficulties surrounding the question of Emancipation. No doubt these difficulties are great, but they sink into insignificance, they are nothing, when compared with those connected with maintaining this institution.

Would to God that our brethren in the South would open their ears to considerations so momentous, and that this cloud might be dispelled from the future of America! Nor do we despair of such a miracle. Unaproning as are all the signs of public feeling in the slave States, we cannot suppose that this nation the appointed missionary of Democratic liberty, can so signally, so disgracefully perish, as it must, in the attempt to perpetuate the inhumanities and evils of bondage. Let us rather prophesy that, without insurrection or convulsion, the sun which first rises upon the twentieth century will not behold a slave on the whole expanse of the American continent.

IMPRISONMENT OF FREE NEGRO BEAMEN.

A correspondence has taken place between Capt. Porter, of the steamship Georgia, and Recorder Genois, of New Orleans, on the subject of enforcing the law of Louisiana, requiring the imprisonment of Free Negroes arriving on vessels entering that port, until the departure of the vessel. Capt. Porter claims exemption, on the ground that the Georgia is a national vessel, under officers of the Navy, and subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Genois, under the advice of the District Attorney, does not recognize the claim to exemption, but on account of the Georgia being ready for sea, consents to defer the issue of the warrants; nevertheless, he notifies Capt. Porter that upon the return of the Georgia to that port, he must execute the law.

The following is an extract from the written opinion of Mr. M. M. Reynolds, District Attorney in New Orleans:

"I do not consider the steamship Georgia as coming under the class of vessels belonging to Government, but look upon her as an ordinary merchant vessel; not having the acts of Congress on the subject before me, I am unable to go into particulars."

"The law of the State makes no exception, and is imperative with regard to the prohibition of the importation of free negroes, and until that law is declared illegal or unconstitutional by the highest tribunal to which we can resort, the Courts of inferior jurisdiction are bound to observe and enforce it. The question before us is of vast importance, and involves the doctrine how far States may legislate for their own protection—in fact, the doctrine of State rights is involved. Our State has a right to legislate for her protection, and if in law no exception is

made regarding Government employees, they are as amenable to the law as any else. If Government were to employ free negroes on mail boats, might not free negroes be employed to carry mail throughout the State? Might not Government also, if the doctrine be admitted, employ vast numbers of free negroes on naval vessels, and then flood the whole Southern country with free negroes? Whether even Government vessels have a right to land in our ports with free negroes, seems to me a very doubtful question."

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE SIMS CASE.

The following extract is from the London Standard of Freedom, one of the most able and influential of the English journals:

"* * * American law is now asked to make this man a slave. American law is now asked to sanction the practice of kidnapping any colored man as it may suit the convenience or gratify the revenge of men who dare to say that he is theirs, as the horse they ride, or bullock they slaughter, is theirs. American law is asked to defy the Constitution, which guarantees that no man shall be deprived of life and liberty without due process of law, and to hand over the lives and fortunes, aye, and the eternal welfare of the slave to a multitude of functionaries who pollute the land they tread as the plague of frogs did Egypt of old."

The Fugitive Slave Law is a greater disgrace to America than slavery itself. That was an evil part in its operations, in some degree to be remedied. In the infancy of this every American participates. He may talk of freedom—a godly profession may be his—till the Fugitive Slave Law be repealed, he is the abettor of slaveholders—he stoops to do their dirty work—and he must share their degradation and shame."

Till the Fugitive Slave Law be repealed, America must be a mournful sight to contemplate; no fonder injustice, no more damnable wrongs, are to be met with amidst the despots of Europe than what the Fugitive Slave Law sanctions; and yet America can offer the Hungarian refugee a home, and can refuse it to the Fugitive Slave, for whose wrong and agony in coming years a fearful—God grant that it is not a bloody—atavism must be made.

Abolitionists of Boston, of America, be up and doing! In England, there are sympathizing hearts and co-operating hands. Across the water, and louder than the roar of your own Niagara, shall be heard England's appeal for the slave. Foremost in the struggle, and readiest to joy in the common victory to be won in the name of humanity and religion, you will find us. Falter not—rest not—talk not of truce or repose, till the Fugitive Slave Law be repealed, and the Slaveholder of the South learn that against the Christian principle—against the moral strength—against the common humanity of the North, his gold and thorns, his bluster and treachery, are alike powerless and vain. Englishmen, to you, in his extremity and loneliness, turns the American slave. He is a man and a brother. His origin is as noble and his as any as glorious as your own. The Almighty breathes in him the breath of life, and the inspiration of the Highest gave him understanding. If you aid, his fellows will be burst, and he will rise an emancipated man. The men of Bristol and the Congregational Ministers of Gloucestershire have begun nobly—the Anti-Slavery Society has followed in their steps; but more must be done.

May is the month of demonstration. In this great metropolis, in a few days, will be gathered together the true-hearted Abolitionists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as those who are in the British possessions on this continent, their warmest gratitude for their co-operation, the great work of Emancipation—for their generous hospitality to the fugitive Americans who have found an asylum on their shores—for their continued and liberal benefactions, in various forms, to the funds of this Society, and for every expression of their sympathy and good will; and would respectfully but earnestly entreat them to adopt such measures as may be best calculated to render the assembling of nations, at the World's Fair, an occasion for advancing the cause of the Abolition of Slavery throughout the world.

Resolved, That this Society would tender to the right-hearted Abolitionists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as those who are in the British possessions on this continent, their warmest gratitude for their co-operation, the great work of Emancipation—for their generous hospitality to the fugitive Americans who have found an asylum on their shores—for their continued and liberal benefactions, in various forms, to the funds of this Society, and for every expression of their sympathy and good will; and would respectfully but earnestly entreat them to adopt such measures as may be best calculated to render the assembling of nations, at the World's Fair, an occasion for advancing the cause of the Abolition of Slavery throughout the world.

These resolutions were supported, in able and pithy speeches, by EDMUND QUINCY, FREDERICK DOUGLASS, and JOHN C. CLAVER, and were then adopted unanimously.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., came forward, and was received with acclamation. He spoke at some length, with great eloquence.

Adjourning to 7 o'clock, P. M.

THE LIBERATOR.

Massachusetts, and Charles S. S. Griffing, of Ohio, were added to the Finance Committee.

The question of pecuniary contributions by the Society was discussed by Abby Kelley Foster, William Lloyd Garrison, and John C. Claver.

Mr. GARRISON read the following letter from a gentleman of New York city, which, on motion of Mr. Pillsbury, it was voted to publish with the proceedings of the meeting:

NEW YORK, May 2d, 1851.

W. LLOYD GARRISON:

DEAR SIR.—While concurring in the wisdom of the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society in deciding to hold their seventeenth Anniversary at Syracuse the present year, as a resident of New York, I feel ashamed that in this great city no place can be found for the uncompromising advocate of Freedom.

Mr. M'KIM made a very interesting statement respecting Micajah Williams, claimed as a slave, and recently pardoned out of the Pennsylvania State Prison by the Governor.

Mr. M'KIM also spoke of the work doing in France, in behalf of the overthrow of slavery in America, by M. Schleicher, the gentleman already referred to, and who is also the editor of an able journal called "La Semaine," in which Anti-Slavery sentiments are freely promulgated.

The Resolutions on the Churches and the current religion came up for discussion, and were supported by William Goodell, of New York, Thomas Whitson, of Pennsylvania, and Rev. Lyndon King.

EDMUND QUINCY, from the Committee on Nominations of Officers, made a Report. That Report was accepted, and the following, named therein, elected officers for the current year:

President—W. LLOYD GARRISON.

Vice Presidents—Peter Libby, Maine; Benjamin Conning, Summer Lincoln, New Hampshire; Patten Davis, Vermont; Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Massachusetts; Asa Fairbanks, Rhode Island; Jas. B. Whitecomb, Connecticut; Samuel J. May, Thomas McClintock, Giles B. Stebbins, New York; Robert Purvis, Edward M. Davis, Pennsylvania; George Atkinson, New Jersey; Thomas Garrett, Delaware; Thomas Donaldson, William Steedman, Ohio; David Wilson, Indiana; Thomas Chandler, Michigan; John Wichel, Illinois; James A. Shedd, Iowa; John B. Pierce, California.

Corresponding Secretary—Sydney Howard Gay.

Recording Secretary—Wendell Phillips.

Treasurer—Francis Jackson.

Managers—Newell A. Foster, Ruth Morrill, Maine; Luther Molendy, Parker Pillsbury, Amos Wood, New Hampshire; William P. Tilden, Patten Davis, Vermont; Andrew Robeson, Amos Farnsworth, James N. Buffum, Bourne Spooner, Charles Lenox Remond, Jefferson Church, Massachusetts; Daniel Mitchell, Elizabeth B. Chase, Rhode Island; Geo. Sharp, Butler N. Strong, Luther Bartlett, Connecticut; Joseph Post, Lauren Wetmore, Mary Springsteel, Isaac Post, Frederick Douglass, New York; Addison Conger, Andrew Eavard, Jr., New Jersey; James M. McKim, Elijah Penrycker, William H. Johnson, John P. Magill, Edwin Fussell, Pennsylvania; David Galbreath, Lydia Irish, Abraham Allen, Ohio; Mary Ann Swain, Clarkson Puckett, Indiana.

Executive Committee—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Maria Weston Chapman, Wendell Phillips, Anne Warren Weston, Sydney Howard Gay, Eliza Follen, James Russell Lowell, Sarah Pugh, Charles F. Hovey, Samuel May, Jr.

On motion of E. Quincy, the Resolutions now before the meeting were laid on the table, and Mr. Quincy offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while we regard with abhorrence the inhuman purpose of the present secession movement in South Carolina, to wit, the greater security of Slavery, we cannot but perceive that its leaders and constituent members are the only public men and the only political body in the country that display a courageous determination to maintain what they esteem to be their rights, in the face of tremendous odds, and that while we detest their object, we cannot but admire their spirit.

Resolved, That odious as has been the governing principle of South Carolina, for the last twenty years, we cannot withhold from her the praise justly due to her consistent maintenance of the great cardinal doctrine of the Right of Secession by the single State; a doctrine vital to Liberty, and the only safeguard of the several Sovereignties from the tyranny of a crushing Centralization.

The question was taken, and the resolutions were adopted.

E. QUINCY also introduced a resolution, which he had unintentionally omitted to introduce before, recommending of The Liberator, Pennsylvania Free-mason, Ohio Bugle, and North Star, to the support of Anti-Slavery people.

This resolution elicited considerable discussion, in the course of which F. Douglass said his views, as to the pro-slavery character of the United States Constitution, had undergone a radical change within a few months.

Mr. QUINCY withdrew the resolution.

Adjourning to 2, P. M.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The Society met according to adjournment, the President in the chair.

EDMUND QUINCY, of Massachusetts, addressed the meeting in a very clear and cogent speech in support of the doctrine of the fourth resolution.

The Business Committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, as for the Fugitive Slave Law, we execrate it, and spit upon it; we trample it under our feet.

Resolved, That they who have slaves to catch may catch them—if they can; but, God helping us, we will baffle the slave-hunter whenever and wherever he makes his appearance among us, and give succor to the dying fugitive, in defiance of all Presidential proclamations and governmental penalties.

GEORGE THOMPSON, being repeatedly called for, at length came forward, and spoke in a strain of the greatest eloquence for above half an hour.

Adjourning to Thursday, 10 A. M.

THURSDAY.

The Society met again in the City Hall, and was called to order by the President, at 10 1/2 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Lyndon King, of Oswego; and a hymn was sung.

Rev. S. J. May called attention to the cases of several fugitive slaves, now in Syracuse; and Rev. Mr. Pinney gave some interesting information about one of these slaves and his family, which was born to him in the North.

J. M'KIM gave an account of the alleged fugitive slave Euphemus Williams, now obliged to fly from Philadelphia, after a residence of more than twenty years there.

Rev. Mr. RITCHIE, of Otsego, N. Y., spoke of the necessities of the school at Dawn, Canada West.

Some discussion arose upon the condition and claims of the school, in which Frederick Douglass, S. J. May, Mr. Newman, of Canada, and others, participated.

H. C. Warburton objected to the discussion as irrelevant; the business of the Society being solely to act for the overthrow of the whole accursed system, which makes fugitives from American despotism and slavery possible and necessary.

S. J. May moved that a committee be raised, whose duty it shall be to investigate the claims of the schools in Canada, for the benefit of the colored population, and make a public report thereafter. Abby Kelley Foster moved to amend, by including the several colored schools in Michigan and elsewhere in the proposed investigation. The amendment was accepted by the author of the original motion, which then was unanimously adopted.

The resolution was taken up, and was sustained by Parker Pillsbury.

Adjourning to the afternoon.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The Society re-assembled according to adjournment.

On motion, Voted, To lay other business on the table, and take up the question of the finances of the Society.

Abraham Brooke, of Ohio, Abby Kelley Foster, of New

Hampshire; Lydia Mott and George Doughty, of New York; and Esther Ann Lukens and Abraham Brooke, of Ohio. And they were chosen.

The following persons were nominated by the Chair, and accepted by the Society, as a Committee of Business:—Samuel J. May, George Thompson, Abby Kelley Foster, J. Miller McKim, Francis Jackson, James W. Walker, James Mott.

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer of the Society, presented his annual statement of the finances of the Society, audited by James S. Gibbons, Auditor of the Society, showing a balance in the treasury of \$1630.42.

Voted, To accept the Report.

The hymn of John Pierpont was then sung—

"Quench, righteous God, the thirst Which Congo's son has curst."

The Business Committee, by its Chairman, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members and friends of the Society, as able and uncompromising exponent of its principles and essential to the integrity and progress of the anti-slavery movement.

Jesus Christ; and are a bold and atheistical denial of the goodness, impartiality and power of God.

That the American A. S. Society, called into existence to vindicate the rights of the colored race upon this continent, and to extirpate the foul and infernal system of slavery, would again record its deliberate condemnation of the American Colonization Society, every firm development of whose spirit and design proves it to be the friend and ally of slavery, and the instrument of a proud, insidious and fiendish prejudice, the legitimate offspring of that system which has made American human-beasts of three millions of God's children, created for 'glory, honor, immortality and eternal life.'

On the subject of these resolutions, Frederick Douglass spoke with great humor and force for some length of time.

George Thompson, Esq., then made a noble speech in their support.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee stated that, in addition to the sum collected for the Society and already acknowledged (upwards of \$300) a further sum of about \$175 had been collected to defray the expenses of this meeting, viz.: for the hall, attendance, advertising, reporting, &c.

W. Gould made sundry inquiries of Mr. Thompson to which he replied.

C. H. Browne, Esq., vindicated his ground that some language towards the slaveholder is wrong, and related upon Mr. Thompson.

W. L. Garrison defended the expediency, rightfulness and duty of the plainest language towards the slaveholder.

Mr. Thompson maintained his position, and declared that he had not intended the least offence to Mr. Sedgwick.

Mr. Raynor made some general remarks, which were followed by remarks from James Mott, C. A. Weston, W. H. Burleigh and S. J. May.

Samuel May, Jr., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge and record our indebtedness to numerous citizens of Syracuse, for the elegant and very liberal hospitality in which they have so generously made us welcome; and especially would we render our hearty thanks to the municipal authorities, for the readiness with which they have given us the use of their City Hall, and manifested their determination to maintain order and the freedom of speech in their city; their course, in all these respects, standing in such noble and honorable contrast with the cowardly and tyrannical conduct of the Mayor and Government of the City of New York.

The resolutions before the Society, not acted upon, were taken and adopted, one by one.

The meeting was closed by the singing of a song, by two of the Misses Edmonson, who were but lately averted from the terrible fate to which slavery was on the point of consigning them. They sang most affectingly the song—

'The hounds are baying on my track,

O Christian, will you send me back?

The Doxology, 'From all who dwell below the skin,' was sung, and the Society adjourned, *sine die*.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, President.

SAMUEL MAY, JR., Assistant Secretary.

JAMES W. WALKER, Assistant Secretary.

MR. CUSHING'S REPORT ON THE SUN-DAW LAW.

It is often that we see reason and sophistry, fact and fiction, so boldly mingled as we do in the report of Mr. Cushing on the petition for a repeal of the Sunday Law; nor is it a very difficult task to separate the rotten from the sound, and show how unfair are many of the arguments, and how erroneous the conclusions reached in this very partisan essay—some few of which we purpose to notice, premising that a full and thorough exposure of all the fallacies and assumptions which are here embodied, would require much more space than is convenient to devote to newspaper discussions.

The Report commences with the assertion that the petitioners do not pretend that any one is injured, either in person or estate, by the existence of these laws, and that their objections to the law are objections of mere doctrine or abstraction. In a sense, this may perhaps be true; but so it can only be so because the law is not executed. The existence of a law on the statute book does no harm to any man in person or estate, if it remains a dead letter, and is never enforced. When a law has outlived its day and the circumstances which called for its enactment, and when the moral sense of the community revolts at its existence, then it is certainly time to repeal it, and retire the Statute Book of its presence.

But in many localities this may not be the case, and wherever or whenever, if ever, the Law should be executed, it would assuredly injure the person or property, and perhaps both, of any individual who violates its requirements.

The Report quotes from the petition, that 'there exists an equally honest and conscientious difference of opinion as to the holiness of particular days,' but says the Report, 'this difference of opinion is a conflict of opinion.' Which side is to yield—the few represented by the petitioners, or the many constituting the mass of the thinking people of the Commonwealth? A few unthinking people, according to Mr. Cushing, claim to dictate to the mass of the thinking people of the Commonwealth. Nothing can be more unfair or untrue than this bold assertion. This difference of opinion, which Mr. Cushing chooses to call a conflict of opinion, involves no necessity whatever for legal interference, and no excuse at all for the law-making power to legislate for or against either opinion. There is no more conflict of opinion between Sabbatharians and Anti-Sabbatharians than exists between Calvinism and Unitarianism, and it is as unreasonable to establish by legislation the one opinion or the other respecting the observance of the Sabbath or non-observance, as it would be to establish by law any particular creed of doctrine out of the dozen which prevail in the Commonwealth. There is no such conflict of opinion on any of these theological points as to furnish the least excuse for legislative interference, because each and every one of these theological disputants may enjoy his own opinion and practices, without the least molestation to the rights and practices of the rest.

The petitioners for the repeal of the Sunday law neither claim nor wish to dictate to others how they shall regard or pass the Sabbath, but they simply ask that the Sabbatharians will allow them the same liberty. They contend that both may enjoy their own opinions and carry out their separate belief, practically, without infringing in the least the moral, religious or legal rights of either party—precisely as the multifarious sects preach and practice their own religious notions in perfect social harmony, without infringing any moral, religious or civic rights whatever.

Conceding the right and propriety of prohibiting any man from doing any act, in itself moribund or harmful, on Sunday, and the conclusion would necessarily follow, that he may, by the same authority, and for the same reason, be compelled to do such acts and perform such ceremonies as the majority may think proper to dictate. Compulsory abstinence from labor or innocent recreation on Sunday may, by parity of reason, be followed by compulsory attendance on public worship with that sect or denomination—only make it apparent that the majority of the thinking people should judge it best for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the minority that laws should be enacted for such a purpose. It will be conceded, we think, that every man has, under our Constitution, the legal right to enjoy his theological opinions and to conform his practical acts to those opinions, provided he does not, by his acts, contravene the established morals of society, or injure others by his acts. Nor must it be assumed as an injury to others, that his

RESOLUTIONS OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN A. S. SOCIETY.

The following Resolutions, passed at the annual meeting of the above Society, held at the Tabernacle, in New York city, on the 6th instant, have been communicated for insertion in the Liberator. An abstract of the Annual Report was forwarded at the same time, for insertion, but the crowded state of our columns compels us to defer its publication:

Resolved, That American slavery is the most sin-foul, cruel and merciless system that has prevailed in any civilized country, inasmuch as, under the light of the gospel, it deprives men, not only guiltless, but unaccused of crime, of every civil and religious right; denies them legal compensation for any wrong, however grievous; annihilates, in regard to them, the conjugal and parental relations; consigns them at pleasure to heathenism; withdraws them from the Bible; and reduces them to the condition of brutes.

Resolved, That it is our right to condemn, and by lawful means to abolish, sinful institutions, wherever existing; that it is the peculiar right of American citizens to express orally, or through the press, their opinion of the conduct of their representatives, and of the laws passed by them; and that every attempt to prevent or control the free expression of opinion is an outrage upon the constitutional rights of the citizen, and a dangerous assault upon the liberties of the country.

Resolved, That we have never proposed to abolish slavery by any unconstitutional act, nor to infringe upon the rights of the States; our doctrine being universal emancipation, without compensation, and our measures, under God, moral suasion and the ballot-box.

Resolved, That we deem the Fugitive Slave Bill unconstitutional and inhuman, a disgrace to the country, an outrage upon civil liberty, deserving the reprobation of every friend of God and man; and that it should be disobeyed by every person who is not willing and does not deserve, to wear the chain and submit to the lash of Southern despot.

Resolved, That every man who has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and who believes the Fugitive Slave Bill unconstitutional, is solemnly bound to oppose its enactment; and that, in the language of Mr. Justice McLean, 'An unconstitutional act of Congress implies no obligation on a State, or the people of a State, and may be resisted by any individual or community.'

Resolved, That we believe that the late act of Congress for the recovery of fugitive slaves makes demands upon individuals to which they cannot yield obedience without a direct violation of the principles of love, mercy and justice given by the Savior to his disciples; and that those professed ministers of the Redeemer who teach obedience to this law are false teachers, and unfaithful to the high and holy profession they have assumed.

Resolved, That the attempt of the Slave Power to enforce an alleged constitutional provision with regard to fugitive slaves, while it sets at nought an undisputed constitutional provision with regard to colored seamen, is an apt illustration of the mode in which the South understands and fulfills the 'Compromises' of the Constitution, and the manner in which, aided and abetted by Northern allies, it has governed the country for the last half century.

Resolved, That the audacious attempt made to convert the free States into a great hunting-ground for fugitive slaves, has inspired an unutterable disgust toward the accursed system of which it is an off-shoot, and awakened a deep sympathy for the bondman that will, we believe, ensure a repeal of the Bill, the political death of its framers and abettors, and a vast increase of the anti-slavery sentiment of the nation.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the temporary triumph of the Slave Power, in consequence of the treachery or apostasy of Northern politicians, merchants who sell their principles with their goods, and pro-slavery preachers, the People of the free States have, it is hoped, ceased to be 'bawlers of wood and drawers of water' to the oligarchy of the South, or their allies, the dough-faces of the North.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we are the friends of the Union and the Constitution, and will labor to have them sustained according to the well-known intentions of the patriots of the Revolution, but that we do not desire their continuance, if perverted to the destruction of Freedom and Religion.

Resolved, That we are the friends of true Republican Government, of a free Christianity, and of the Equal Rights of men, in opposition to Cotton Whig, Cotton Democracy and Cotton Theology, and that we welcome to our ranks men of every sect and party who are in favor of a righteous civil government, the abolition of caste, the downfall of the treachery or apostasy of Northern politicians, merchants who sell their principles with their goods, and pro-slavery preachers, the People of the free States have, it is hoped, ceased to be 'bawlers of wood and drawers of water' to the oligarchy of the South, or their allies, the dough-faces of the North.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we are the friends of the Union and the Constitution, and will labor to have them sustained according to the well-known intentions of the patriots of the Revolution, but that we do not desire their continuance, if perverted to the destruction of Freedom and Religion.

Resolved, That we are the friends of true Republican Government, of a free Christianity, and of the Equal Rights of men, in opposition to Cotton Whig, Cotton Democracy and Cotton Theology, and that we welcome to our ranks men of every sect and party who are in favor of a righteous civil government, the abolition of caste, the downfall of the treachery or apostasy of Northern politicians, merchants who sell their principles with their goods, and pro-slavery preachers, the People of the free States have, it is hoped, ceased to be 'bawlers of wood and drawers of water' to the oligarchy of the South, or their allies, the dough-faces of the North.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we are the friends of the Union and the Constitution, and will labor to have them sustained according to the well-known intentions of the patriots of the Revolution, but that we do not desire their continuance, if perverted to the destruction of Freedom and Religion.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

Resolved, That we exult in the election of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is believed, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the cause of the slave, or the true interests of the country.

